

BE NO MORE VIVA VOCE

Representative Hay of the Opinion That Convention Will Change to Secret Ballot.

PLEASED WITH THE PRIMARY

Representative John Kelliher, of Boston, Pleased With Visit to Newport News.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—"There will be no important changes made in the Democratic primary plan, I think," said Representative James Hay today, discussing the probable action of the Democratic convention in Richmond on the ninth of next month.

"There are but few changes wanted, and very few are needed," he continued. "I think the State Committee will recommend, and that the convention will probably adopt, a change providing for the secret ballot to take the place of the present viva-voce system, but there will be very few other changes made, though I think one very important one which the committee will probably recommend will be that which will make it mandatory that a representative of each candidate being voted for have a place in the voting booth."

"I realize that there will be practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this provision. For instance, in a city like Richmond, where there may be as many as fifty names on the ticket, it would be practically impossible for a representative of every candidate to be in the voting place, but I think this difficulty could be overcome by having one man represent a number of candidates. It has been demonstrated that this change is one badly needed in the interest of fairness and honesty, and I think there is no doubt that the convention will adopt the amendment."

Mr. Hay alluded to the fact that there cannot be found anywhere any material opposition to the primary system of choosing candidates for office. Men who were originally opposed to the system are now warmly advocating it, and want to see it strengthened and more firmly established. All the Democratic members of Congress from Virginia are earnest supporters of the system, and Senator Martin has recently reiterated his desire to see the plan strengthened in every way possible. It is made certain

that as a result of the State convention the system will not be hurt, but that it will be more strongly entrenched in the party law.

BOSTONIAN IN VIRGINIA.
"I have just been imbibing some Virginia politics," said Representative John A. Kelliher, of Boston, in this city today. "I have been at Old Point for some time resting up after the session of Congress. Things are pretty slow there for this resting up business can be done mightily well at Old Point, but it is not an interesting process. I heard there was a primary election being pulled off at Newport News Wednesday, and I got on a car and went up there to see if I could learn any points from the Virginia boys that would be of value in Boston. I met Mayor Moss, who was being voted for as a candidate for re-nomination. He was extremely courteous and entertaining, and I greatly enjoyed going about with him, hearing him talk to his friends and listening to his comments on politics in general. He was absolutely confident in general. 'See those four men just voted?' he said at one point. 'All four of them voted for me. He made similar remarks on several occasions. I was not sure, however, I was not picked couldn't see how he could lose. I picked up the paper the next morning. My friend Moss was snowed under. I was sorry, for I did not meet a more agreeable gentleman in Virginia. I was certain he would be nominated. It just goes to show that all politicians are not good guessers.'"

WANTS TOBACCO MEN TO SEND EVIDENCE AGAINST THE TRUST.

"I hope the people of Richmond, especially the independent tobacco manufacturers of that city, who have been fighting the tobacco trust for so long, will take the trouble to send evidence that the trust is existent to the United States District Attorney at Nashville," said Representative John W. Gaines, of Tennessee, today, discussing the letter he received from the Attorney-General yesterday, and which was printed in correspondence, in which it was stated that the request that the methods of the trust be investigated would be heeded, and that the District Attorney at Nashville would be directed to receive and forward such evidence as might be presented to him. Mr. Gaines said he could not see why Attorney-General Knox did not have the District Attorney at Richmond, the home of the trust, collect the evidence. He thinks, though, that if those people who are opposed to the trust will take the trouble they can give the District Attorney at Nashville much evidence of value.

MALCOLM COLES RECEIVES ORDERS.

Mr. Malcolm Coles, of Richmond, who has recently been appointed to a position in the Department of Justice, has been ordered to report for duty July 1. In New York, whence he will proceed to San Francisco as a special deputy marshal. He will probably be located in San Francisco for some time. Several of the Washington correspondents are going to Richmond to attend the Democratic convention on the 9th of June. Virginia Democracy is always attractive to Democrats from other States, and the convention this year will draw visitors from outside the State, owing to its being held at the capital of the old State.

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No remedy ever yet discovered has met with such popular favor as S. S. S. The people everywhere endorse it, and there are few homes where S. S. S. for the blood is not known and used. It is superior in many ways to the ordinary blood medicines. In the first place S. S. S. is a guaranteed purely vegetable compound, made exclusively of medicinal roots selected for their wonderful purifying and tonic properties that act upon the blood, purging it of impurities and restoring it to a healthy, natural condition. At the same time, under its tonic effects the general system improves, the sluggish organs are toned up, and renewed strength and vigor and better health is the result. No bad after-effects follow the use of S. S. S., as so often happens with blood medicines containing strong minerals, which derange the stomach and digestion and in other ways damage the system. For diseases of the blood, such as Chronic Sores, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Boils and Pimples, Eczema, Tetter, Blood Poisons, and other troubles due to impure or bad condition of the blood, no remedy acts so promptly and thoroughly as S. S. S. It reaches deep-seated, long-standing cases, upon which the ordinary potash and sarsaparilla compounds have no effect. Even where there is an hereditary predisposition to disease, S. S. S. will search out and remove from the blood the fixed poison and build up the health; it enriches and purifies weak, thin blood and stimulates the circulation. Pure blood is essential to health. You can exist without good blood, but can never be robust and strong; for every organ, tissue and nerve in the body looks to the blood for nourishment, and unless this vital fluid is kept in a pure, healthy state, the rest of the body suffers and the system soon breaks down. Nature has provided in S. S. S. a remedy for diseases of the blood which long experience and a thorough test have proven superior to all others, and the acknowledged "King of Blood Purifiers."

ALWAYS KEEPS S. S. S. ON HAND.
Monticello, Ark., May 21, 1903.
Gentlemen:—For about twelve years I have been using your S. S. S. as a household remedy. I have taken it as a tonic and appetizer, and believe there is none better. I have used it for my children at various times for little skin eruptions, boils and poisons caused by playing with weeds. S. S. S. is my standard, never mind what the system. It uses a bottle of S. S. S. it tones up the system, cleanses the blood and makes me well again. As an all-round family medicine I consider S. S. S. the best remedy of the kind that have I ever used, and generally keep it on hand as a family remedy.
MRS. V. C. WHITTINGTON.

S. S. S. will search out and remove from the blood the fixed poison and build up the health; it enriches and purifies weak, thin blood and stimulates the circulation. Pure blood is essential to health. You can exist without good blood, but can never be robust and strong; for every organ, tissue and nerve in the body looks to the blood for nourishment, and unless this vital fluid is kept in a pure, healthy state, the rest of the body suffers and the system soon breaks down. Nature has provided in S. S. S. a remedy for diseases of the blood which long experience and a thorough test have proven superior to all others, and the acknowledged "King of Blood Purifiers."

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NEW ZEALAND A PARADISE FOR THE LABORING MAN.

By REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D.,
Founder of the Christian Endeavor Society.



A TYPICAL MAORY GUIDE AND BITS OF TROPICAL SCENERY.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, is now on a tour of many of the most interesting parts of the world. Observations will be made in a series of letters for The Times-Dispatch. His opening letter, printed below, deals with New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.

IF laws can make a paradise for the workingman, New Zealand is surely such a paradise. For his interests are here hedged about with barred wire laws which it would seem impossible for the most grasping capitalist or the most soulless corporation to break through. Children are protected with special altitude. A number of trades deemed noxious are forbidden them, like silvering mirrors, dipping buffer matches, etc. Women and children under sixteen must not be employed for more than forty-eight hours a week, or, at any time between six in the evening and eight in the morning, or for more than four hours and a half at a time without half hour intervals for meals.

The workman's wages, too, are protected as in no other land. Wages are payable in money only. Any clause in a contract providing that part of the wages shall be paid in goods, or otherwise than in money, is null and void, and "an employer may not sue for the value of goods supplied to a workman at any shop or store, belonging in any degree to him; nor may he in a claim for wages against him plead any counter-claim or set off." Wages must be paid at intervals of not more than one week, and here minimum wages must be paid at minimum wage of \$1.25 and girls a minimum of \$1 a week. Moreover, a weekly half-holiday is everywhere compulsory. Shops and factories must close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, unless the local authorities, as is sometimes the case, elect Wednesday, more often Thursday or some other day of the week for the half-holiday.

Almost universal satisfaction is expressed with the working of this law: business men admit that the volume of their business has not been reduced, as they at first feared, and a well-known authority on New Zealand affairs declares: "There is perhaps no other among the labor enactments that has conferred such obvious benefit, with so little injury and so little friction as these clauses which have added half a day a week to the leisure of the community."

A Land Without a Strike.

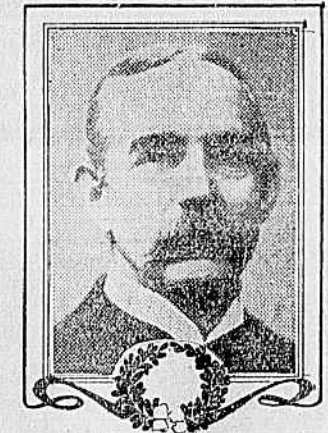
Americans, and not without reason, have been particularly interested in New Zealand's successful efforts to prevent strikes by means of compulsory arbitration.

So far from regretting the formation of labor unions, or opposing them, New Zealanders encourage them, and the very act of Parliament which ten years ago established compulsory arbitration is entitled: "An act to encourage the formation of industrial unions or associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration."

This in turn has promoted the formation of employers' unions, and so responsible, recognized and "registered" organizations on both sides are provided for, carrying the dispute to the court of settlement.

Together with the Court of Arbitration, "boards of conciliation" are established in each of the six "industrial districts" of the colony.

These boards consist of five members, two chosen from registered unions of workmen, two from the employers' union, while these four choose a fifth as their chairman.



Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.

the case goes no further. If, however, as is usually the case, the award is not satisfactory to one or the other of the parties concerned, the matter is carried to the Court of Arbitration, which sits in different districts as occasion requires.

This court consists of three members, one nominated by the employers' union, one by the workmen's union, the third, who is the president, being appointed by the employers and workmen in council.

The award of this court is absolutely final, and there is no appeal. Series of labor disputes every year are settled by this court, and on the whole the consensus of opinion approves most heartily of the scheme.

The Boards of Conciliation, however, which it was hoped at the beginning would settle nine-tenths of the disputes, have not fulfilled public expectations, for their awards are not considered final, and

ARMY AND NAVY ARE BOTH BARRED

Radical Action by the Musicians' Union Against United States Bands.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, May 21.—The American Federation of Musicians took a stand against the army and navy in convention yesterday similar to that taken by other labor unions recently against the State militia. After a bitter discussion of army and navy bands, a section was added to the constitution declaring that any member of the organization enlisting in the service of the United States army, navy or marine corps should be honorably dropped from the rolls.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that enlisted bands are at present maintained by unjust competition, despite an appeal by the federation to the President of the United States. It was resolved to appropriate \$500, to be used in getting legislation that would increase the remuneration of enlisted musicians and forbid their performing any other duties than those for which they were enlisted. A fine of \$100 will be imposed on any union failing to keep the spirit of these resolutions.

In spite of this expression of sentiment, the delegate from Los Angeles asked for a special dispensation, allowing the members of the union in that city to furnish music in conjunction with the United States army and navy bands at a Knights Templar parade next August. The man from California was severely squelched and his petition denied.

JOHN S. LIEBERT. SAM SUTHERLAND.

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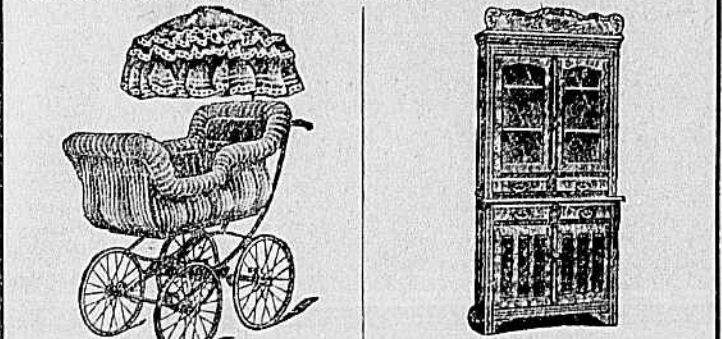
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relieves the payment of a common rate of interest. Thousands of estates are administered by the Public Trustee that aggregate a value of millions of pounds.

State Life Insurance.

State life insurance is another deservedly popular institution of New Zealand. Started more than thirty years ago with the design of promoting thrift among the poorer classes, it has fully justified its design, with the result that to-day the people of New Zealand carry more life insurance than any people in the world. The average being nearly four hundred dollars for every adult man. Of this sum the State office guarantees one-half, and has undoubtedly greatly promoted faith in this method of providing for the future. A State fire insurance office has also recently been started.

The government, too, not only insures its people against death and disaster, but it takes charge of their savings for them, for with very few exceptions all the savings banks are connected with the post-office, and in these banks are more than thirty millions of dollars, credited for the most part to those in very moderate circumstances.

This summary of some of the most striking economic conditions of this most interesting colony shows plainly that it is a people very much governed. This paternal government, however, is not imposed by any one from without, but it is the choice of the people themselves, and may be thrown off at any time when it suits their interests.

The government takes charge of them as soon as they are born. It prescribes what they shall study in the public schools, how little they shall work in the factories, how much they shall be paid, what holidays they shall have. It undertakes to settle all disputes be-

tween the workman and his employer, and sees to it that the former gets his pay in good, current coin of the realm.

After he gets his pay it helps him save it, and if he is not able to save enough he has been a half-way decent fellow.

After he dies it takes care of his estate for him and administers it with neatness and dispatch.

"Governed to death!" "Legislated into the grave!" I hear some of my readers exclaim. But after all, this tree, like every other, is known only by its fruits, and it must be said its fruits are not bad.

The very paternal government, it must be remembered, is the deliberate choice of the people themselves, and they ought to know what they want.

It may induce them too often to visit the public crib, yet it does not deprive them of self respect, even if in some degree diminishes personal initiative and self-reliance.

But what are the results of this paternalistic socialism? Here are some of them: A land without poverty, with out millions; an amount of private wealth that gives to each individual on the average more than \$1,200, ranking him very high among the inhabitants of the most favored nations of the world in respect; a country where every individual spends more on food, drink and clothes than in any other country in the world. In spite of the comparative cheapness of staple articles; a country of industry, prosperous, contented, law-abiding, free people. These industrial facts surely mark well for the industrial conditions in the world's economic experiment station—New Zealand.

WYSOR AND SLEMP.

Indications of a Clear-Cut Contest Between These Two.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RICHMOND, VA., May 21.—It is now practically settled that the race for Congress in the Ninth Virginia district will be between Congressman Campbell Slemph, Republican, and Hon. Joseph C. Wysor, Democrat, of Petersburg City. The Republicans will meet in convention at Tidewater, Va., on June 16th, at which time Representative Slemph will be nominated without opposition, although it is known that Stuart F. Lindsay, the resigned district chairman, and his friends are not likely to give Col. Slemph much encouragement following the nomination.

Thus far, Mr. Wysor is the only man who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to represent the district, and it now appears that he is going to have a clear field as regards the nomination. The time for the announcements of candidates expires on Monday, the 23d inst., and if by that time there are no other candidates, the proposed primary, set for June 23d, will not be held, but instead the executive committee will meet and declare Mr. Wysor the nominee.

Joseph C. Wysor is a lawyer of note in Southwest Virginia, and an orator of distinction. He was a member of the late constitutional convention, and made himself distinctly felt in that body. Mr. Wysor will make a remarkable campaign, and one that will no doubt arouse general enthusiasm among his supporters in the district.

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